

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, December 10. 1737.

NUMB. 960.



Have often thought with myself that never any People were treated with so little Respect as the *British Nation* at present is by such as style themselves *Writers against the Administration*. What these Gentlemen assert one Day, they deny the next; and the Principles they recommended last Year, are ridiculed in their Discourses in this. The End they aim at is to distress the Government; they write to that Purpose, they glory in it, and have the greatest Hopes from it; yet if their Discourses are considered in this Light, they cry out that they are abused, and injured, and appeal to the Publick: For what? Why, to know whether what they write can affect the Present Times? When it is evident that the Publick would have nothing to do with them if their Writings related to any other Times than the Present. In a Word, they make a Nose of Wax of the Publick; they will have it believe or not believe, remember or forget, declare for or against Men, Doctrines, and Things, just as their Circumstances require; and though they tell us every Saturday that the Ministry are a Set of wretched, wicked, blundering Politicians, yet if they are at any time apprehensive of being called to an Account for these Declarations, they call aloud to the Publick to bear Witness that the most innocent Writings are deemed Libels, and beseech it to interpose, that they may not have their Throats cut by *Inuendo's*; while these very *Inuendo's* might be taken from the Mouths of those intelligent Barbers and Ale-house Keepers who comment on their Lucubrations for the Edification of their Customers. What is all this, but, as their Power lies, to make Tools of those whom they pretend to instruct, and to treat as if they had not Common Sense, those to whose Common Sense they appeal? It is simply impossible they should think the Publick can be thus imposed upon, at least always; and if they do not think so, they must have the Vanity to believe the Publick will conspire with them to distress the Legislature, and to disturb and distract the Government, till these worthy Gentlemen and their Patrons have it put into their Hands. That this can never happen while the People of Britain retain Sense enough to judge of Publick Affairs, and Honestly enough not to sacrifice the Publick Interest to that of a Faction, I will endeavour to demonstrate, by setting the Purport and Consequences of the *Country Journal* of last Saturday in True Light.

The plain and evident Design of this Paper is to expose two Sorts of Offenders, both characterized under the Name of *Informers*, to the Odium of the People; or, which is the same thing in other Words, to deliver them over to the Patriotic Secular Arm, that most merciful and righteous Tribunal the Mob. The first Sort of Informers, Mr. D'Anvers, who has the happiest Invention in the World at coining Names, tells us, are only the Under Agents of the Grand Whippers, and are by them employ'd to discover the private Opinions of the People upon all general Topics, or Points in Agitation; for which Purpose they frequent Coffee-Houses, and other Places of Publick Resort, as well as insinuate themselves into Private Clubs, and Parties of Pleasure. This is the Craftsman's Definition of this Sort of Informers; and one thing in it is pretty extraordinary, that in order to find out Private Opinions, they are said to appear in and converse with, People in Publick Places. That there are at present any Grand Whippers, who have under them Regular Corps of Penny Informers, are, with humble Submission to this Gentleman, Matters of Fact, which stand in need of Evidence; since if

they are alledged without, they may be justly treated as Chimeras. Indeed Mr. D'Anvers seems to be aware of this; for he immediately subjoins, 'I have myself had the Honour, more than once, of being beset by these Ministerial Familiars, but they happened to be such Novices in their Profession, that they either betray'd themselves, or were discovered by Others, to whom they foolishly boasted of their Employment.' This Account seems to me to prove Mr. D'Anvers as arrant a Novice as he would make his Informers. In this Suit before the People, Mr. D'Anvers, as Attorney General for the Patriots, exhibits an Information against Court Informers; he then calls for a Witness his Ownself: And the Fact thus stated and proved by himself, he immediately becomes Judge in his own Cause, and is for pronouncing Judgment not according to Law, but according to his own Pleasure. With his Favour I would demur a little, even to the Evidence he has given, as insufficient, and inconclusive. First, I alledge that it is improbable that any Ministerial Familiar should betray Mr. D'Anvers, because it is quite unnecessary; he gives it Weekly under his Hand, that he is a Malcontent, and an Incendiary, which is stronger Proof to any purpose whatever than any *Vox* vere Evidence in the World. Secondly, I say he has made two Facts out of one, for betraying Themselves, and being discovered by others, to whom they had before betrayed themselves, in my filly Judgment, seem one and the same thing; so that after all, we have only Mr. D'Anvers's bare Word that there are Informers where there was need of none, and that these very Informers could discover nothing, because they were discovered themselves, and, which is still more extraordinary, were discovered by Themselves.

The next Paragraph carries the Charge higher, and is equally remarkable for the Probability of the Matter it contains, and the Decency of Language preserved therein? 'I have often wondered, says this intelligent Gentleman, of what Use such Fellows can be to a wicked, blundering, and odious Minister; for if they tell him the Truth, it cannot be very grateful to his Ears, and if they make false Reports, as I believe is commonly the Case, it tends only to mislead him, and sink him deeper in the Mire. But as some able Politicians have made great Use of such Spies, the dull Apes and Imitators will always affect the same Secret Intelligence, and put themselves to a great deal of Charge, without any Benefit to themselves, or their Country.' Let us attend a little to what is laid down here. There are at present a Number of such miserable Fellows as Mr. D'Anvers has described: A Fact not to be denied, because Mr. D'Anvers says there are: He who employs them must be a wicked, blundering, and odious Minister, because these People can do him no good, whether they report to him Truth or Falshood. Again; Able Ministers have employed Spies and Informers to good Purpose; therefore the present Ministry are dull Apes and Imitators, because, as Mr. D'Anvers has proved, by his own Evidence, they make use of Spies to no Purpose. What Man on the Earth can deny that this is the most equitable, just, and conclusive Reasoning, that ever was made Use of in the World? Or what honest Man, after reading this Paper, would, if impannell'd on a Jury, be brought to believe that the Author of the *Craftsman* hath the least evil Intention, or the smallest Degree of Malice against the Present Government?

The other Kind of Informers whom Mr. D'Anvers would have chastis'd, are, in plain English, Those who endeavour to execute the Laws of the Land. He does indeed very honestly admit that the Laws which these People endeavour

to execute were intended for the Publick Good; but these Informers, he says, have not the same Intention in their Endeavours to execute them; therefore these Informers, tho' the Law rewards them, deserve to be punished. At the Close of his Paper he reflects very severely on the Civil Magistrates calling in the Aid of Military Force upon every trivial Occasion: Where Mr. D'Anvers calls a trivial Occasion, is only for the Prevention of Murder, and the very worst Sort of Murder. Every body knows that for many Weeks last past, the Mob have assumed a Power of judging, and sometimes of executing these Informers against whom Mr. D'Anvers declaims, for doing what by Law they are directed and encouraged to do. Would it not have looked more like Charity, Humanity, and Patriotism, if Mr. D'Anvers had written a Paper to allay the Rage, and, if possible, to have informed the Minds of the Mob at this Season? Mr. D'Anvers has a great deal of Compassion for such as are in the Bridewells about Town for Offences against Law: I do not blame him for this: But why should he not have some Compassion for such as by the Nature of their Offices are bound to put the Law in Execution? Are wilful Offenders to be pined under Punishment? And are useful and innocent Members of the Commonwealth to be tortured in the Streets, not only with Impunity, but without having a Right to Compassion? What strange Doctrine is this!

About the Beginning of the Year, some of the Parsons of the *Craftsman*, in a most August Assembly, inveighed with prodigious Warmth, not to say Bitterness against a Scottish Mob; they were for inflicting Pains and Penalties, not on the Mobbers, but on the Magistrates for not quelling the Mob. What can these Honourable Persons think will be the Sentiments of the People of North-Britain, when they read in our Publick News Papers, That Mob after Mob has been raised in the Cities of London and Westminster, to hinder the Execution of a most necessary and salutary Law, and to punish, in the most terrible Manner, sometimes with Death itself, such as endeavoured to execute that Law in the Manner the Law directs? Can they suppose that these People will not expect to see those who were so warm against Scottish Magistrates, no less warm in prosecuting the Authors of English Mobs? Or can they suppose the Citizens of Edinburgh will not be extremely surpris'd to see the Magistrates of London and Westminster censur'd in a Publick News-Paper for calling in the Aid of Military Force, when but the very last Session of Parliament they themselves were punished by the Legislature, (tho' not half so severely as the Patriots would have had them) for not calling it to their Aid? If the People of Britain have Eyes, Ears, and Understanding, they must now or never see the Disposition of these Pretended Patriots in its True Light: They must see that they are ready to speak, to write, and to act, whatever may promote Confusion and Distraction, that they may plead this Confusion and Distraction for changing the Administration, and bringing those Men into Power who have been the Authors of those Ills of which they complain, and which they pretend they desire to redress. It would be easy to expatiate on this Subject; but who, that is not a Malcontent, can delight in expatiating on such a Theme? I am, for my part, sorry that I have been compelled to meddle with it; and indeed nothing could have compelled me thereto but an earnest Inclination to rescue my Country from the Imputation of Tyranny and Injustice, which, if these Pretended Patriots can carry their Point, will intalibly be fix'd upon it.

R. FREEMAN.



TO RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,
BE pleased to give a Place in your Paper to the inclosed, and you will thereby oblige,
Your Constant Reader,

And Admirer,
BENJAMIN BRITON.

To the AUTHOR of the First LETTER
in the White-Friars COMMON SENSE
on Saturday, the 3d of December.

SIR,
YOU are pleased to inform us, you have often thought that few People have a clear and distinct Notion of Tyranny. This Thought of yours may be right; for it is almost Fifty Years since Tyranny was banished out of this Kingdom, and Liberty, with Justice, firmly settled. I am sorry for your past Lamentations, and desire for the future, you will be so kind to yourself, as to cease lamenting at Calamities that you do not feel, nor other Men understand. Whenever Oppression lies heavy upon any People, certainly they will be sensible of the Burthen: Whoever denies it, must be void of Truth or Sense: The generous and gallant Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty of this Kingdom, will never be wanting in their Endeavours to support, with their Fortunes and Lives, the Privileges belonging to them; and also the inviolable Rights of the King established by Law and Descent now reigning over them, who is just and merciful in all his Actions. But, Sir, do not altogether rely upon my Opinion in this Matter, take the Advice of Men mature in Judgment, if any such you are acquainted with, which of us conceives best upon this Occasion. You think it is amazing to imagine that any Man can be so heavily loaded, as hardly to be able to stir, and yet not know he has any thing upon his Back! Though this Position of yours seems strange, I know it to be true, but only applicable to Papists: Why do you give yourself the Trouble to lay down Rules for insensible Creatures? Being insensible, they can receive no Benefit by them, be your Rules ever so good. If you comprise in the Number of your insensible Creatures, the People of the Churches established by Law in *Scots* and *North Britain*, and the Protestant Dissenters, you have scandaliz'd the *British* Nation more than any Writer ever presum'd to attempt. Your Alteration of the great Mr. *Locke's* Definition of Tyranny, is trifling; that admir'd Author's Works may be read and admired by Men of small Capacities, but such Readers are guilty of great Presumption when they take the Liberty of changing his Words. He says Tyranny is the Exercise of Power beyond Right: You, Sir, alter it to the Exercise of Power without Right, to the Prejudice of some Person, &c. By this you discover the Reason why you would leave out the Word *beyond*, that is in Mr. *Locke's* Definition of Tyranny, and substitute *without* in its Place, to make it serve your own treasonable Purposes of subverting his Majesty's Title, to set up that of a Pretender, daily renounced and abjured. The last Part of the first Paragraph in your Letter contains Observations, taken from Mr. *Locke*; from them you draw Inferences for the Second, which I design briefly to observe upon.

A Person possessed of the Supreme Power in a State, may be Tyrannical, if he deprives his Subjects of their Lives, Liberties, or Estates, contrary to established Laws and Customs: But it is ridiculously absurd to say a Constable may not be less likely to be a Tyrant, than a Sultan: A Constable executes Precepts directed to him by a superior Magistrate; he may detain a Person for breaking the Peace, or stop any one he suspects to have committed Robbery or Murder; but his Power is so confin'd, that he can neither discharge nor commit but for a few Hours, by his proper Authority: The despotick Power of the *Sultans* is so well known, there can be no Pretence for my setting it forth. Your *Essence of Tyranny*, as you have made it up, will never go

off, but lie upon hand till spoil'd; tho' I believe your Intention was, by giving some Doses of this your famous Medicine to the Nation, to create an Aversion and Hatred in the Good People of this Land, against all Ministers of State and Magistrates, not excepting even your Friends the Constables.

You begin the Third and last Paragraph so queerly, that on reading it I thought on an Ass chewing Thistles, which Imagination I could scarce properly get clear of: If the People of this Kingdom were really oppressed, they certainly would petition for Redress; and, from so good and gracious a King as now reigns, could not fail of obtaining their Requests; because his Majesty is not given up to Pleasure, has no Aversion to Business, has a great Understanding, and perfect Knowledge therein: You must search for an indolent, and unapt Prince, that connives at the licentious Cruelty of his Ministers, and Sufferings of his People, in the remote Parts of *Europe*, in *Asia*, or *Africa*. I am very certain you will never find such a Prince, and such Ministers as you describe, in *Great Britain*: But, Sir, you deceive yourself most abominably in asserting, That if a Prince connives at some Pillerings or Extortions of his Ministers, the Sufferings of the People may be as great as those of the *Romans* under *Nero*! That Emperor murdered his nearest Relations, his best Instructors, his greatest Generals; spilt the most noble Blood in *Rome*, persecuted the *Christians* by Torments and Death, and consumed by Fire the City of *Rome*: Surely these Calamities were far more grievous to endure, than little Pillerings of Ministers. As you have been guilty of much Rashness in your Letter, let me tell you there are Degrees of Rashness, as well as of Tyranny; for the Rashness you have committed, which is of the worst Sort, I leave you to find out a proper Alleviation. Your Choice of receiving Birth, rather under an established Tyranny, than in a Free Government and live to see it altered, cannot be approv'd: Certainly it is an Honour for a Man to be born Free; moreover, if a Free People should be so unfortunate to have their Liberties invaded, they would, in all Probability, take effectual Methods to recover what they had been deprived of unlawfully; witness the *Revolution* in *England*, and the Change in Government that happened in *Sweden* after the Death of *Charles XII.* Whereas we know that in those Countries where Absolute Monarchy has been long established, the People live contented with their Condition, and never think of endeavouring to procure any Alteration. You are pleased to make known to us, that if it was your State to be a Slave, it would be some Consolation to you, to be domineer'd over by Wife, tho' Wicked Men. I cannot apprehend how a reasonable Person can receive Consolation when he is domineer'd over by wicked Men, in any other manner, than by believing and comforting himself with the Thoughts that good Men would not use him in that Manner: A wicked Man may have great Abilities; a wife Man may fall into Temptations, and thereby be guilty of sinning; yet I think it is improper to call Wicked Men Wife; because the greatest Wisdom consists in doing good, and avoiding Wickedness: For my own Part, I shall never believe any Man Wife nor Good that would domineer over another, that has the Misfortune of falling under his Power. By the Conclusion of your Letter, I am obliged to suppose you have been a Slave in *Barbary*, and know how the vile and contemptible *Moor* use their *Christian* Prisoners: You cannot name a Set of Men in any Part of *Europe*, now in Power, that resemble the Characters you draw.

SIR, Having answered your Letter, give me Leave to acquaint you, That, notwithstanding your Observations, Inferences, and specious Pretences, of being a Lover and an Admirer of Liberty, and a Hater of Tyranny, it is my Opinion you desire to be a Slave, and see *Great Britain* in Bondage to the Pope and the Pretender.

I am, SIR, &c.

BENJAMIN BRITON.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from *Petersburg* say, that most of the Volunteers of Distinction who are turn'd thither from the Russian Army under General *Munich*, have been presented by the Czarina with a Gold Medal, which has her Majesty's Effigy on one Side, and on the Reverse the Storming of *Oczakow*; and moreover they have been given to understand, that if any of them have a Mind to engage in the Service, her Majesty will give them honourable Commissions, in Consideration of their gallant Behaviour in the last Campaign. According to a List that is publish'd of the Army, as it now stands, there wants but 24000 Recruits; yet the Resolution still continues of augmenting it to 180000 Men; and they already talk of besieging *Choczim* or *Bender* next Campaign, in case that a Peace be not concluded this Winter with the Ottoman Porte. Count *Munich* continues in the Ukraine, viewing the Lines, and taking the necessary Precautions against any Invasion from Little Tartary.

We are assured by other Advices from *Petersburg*, that the New Grand Vizier actually began the Siege of *Oczakow* in October last, with an Army of 60,000 Turks, and 20,000 Tartars.

'Tis added also, that the Divan has accepted of the Mediation offered by France, upon certain Conditions.

They write from *Vienna*, that the Prince de Lobkowitz, who commands the Imperial Troops in Transylvania, attack'd the Turks that were advanc'd upon the Frontiers of that Province, and drove them from an advantageous Post which they had taken on a Mountain; so that after having lost about 400 Men, they were oblig'd to quit the Neighbourhood of *Orsova*, and abandon the Design which they seem'd to have form'd of besieging that Place.

They add from Transylvania, that Colonel *Salhausen*, who so basely abandon'd the Post of *Crajoval*, retir'd for Shelter from the Punishment due to his Cowardice, into a Convent of Franciscans, but that he was taken thence by Force in order to be tried.

That General *Doxat*, who is under an Arrest at *Belgrade*, has sent a Memorial to Court, wherein he declares, that the Want of all Necessaries oblig'd him to surrender *Nissa*, with Consent of the whole Garrison.

The Protestant Magistrates and Clergy of the Principality of *Sultzbach*, have wrote a Letter to the Protestant Body at the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, wherein they set forth, 'That notwithstanding their many repeated Complaints of Grievances in the Article of Religion, they could never obtain Redress, tho' the Prejudice they suffer thereby extends not only to Ecclesiastical, but to Civil Affairs: That if Things are to remain in this melancholy Situation, 'tis to be fear'd the Protestant Religion will soon be quite abolished in the Country of *Sultzbach*; and therefore they desire the Protestant Body to apply once more for a Remedy.' The said Body has, on this Occasion, wrote a Letter to the Emperor, wherein they intreat his Imperial Majesty to cause due Justice to be done to the said Protestants, according to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Religious Conventions sign'd at *Nuremberg*.

'Tis advis'd from Italy, that Cardinal *Zondadari* died lately at *Sienna*, aged 72.

Hague, December 10. N. S. Mr. *Walpole* returned hither last Sunday Night from *Breda*, where he left the Princess Royal under inexpressible Grief for the Death of the Queen, which he had first apprized the Prince of, and his Highness communicated it to his Consort in the most prudent and tender Manner. On this melancholy Occasion, the Princess Royal and the Prince have changed the Design they had to come and reside here, and will go directly from *Breda* to *Prissland*.

Extract of a Letter from *Dunkirk*, Dec. 12. N. 'One of our Fishermen met at Sea, a Ship called the Satisfaction, Captain *Street*, of and from *Hull*, without any Masts, and this Day towed her in here. She is loaded with Corn and Bale Goods for *Lisbon*, and is to be Refitted at this Place.'

L O N

L O N D O N.

By an Additional Order relating to the present Mourning, it is expected that no Escutcheons of Arms, or Arms painted, do appear upon Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs in Mourning, for six Months; And by a further Order, Notice is given that his Majesty will permit his Military Officers to appear before him in Red faced with Black: And that it is expected that all Lords, Privy Counsellors, and Officers of his Majesty's Household, (who have been ordered to put their Livery Servants in Black Cloth) do cause their said Servants to wear Shoulder Knots or Ribbands of the Colour of their Liveries

Last Sunday the Court at St. James's appear'd in deep Mourning, but his Majesty did not appear in Publick; only the Prime Ministers, the chief Officers of his Household, the chief Officers of her late Majesty's Household, the Ladies of her Bed-chamber, the Maids of Honour, and the Women of her Bed-chamber, &c. appear'd in the Drawing-Room, when the Lords of the Bed-chamber in waiting came from the King's Apartment, and took their Names, &c. and then went to the King to carry their Condolances, &c. to his Majesty; and then came out again to carry in other Names, &c. and did so several times, till his Majesty was made acquainted with all the Persons of Distinction who came to wait upon him.

The Guard that march'd off the Parade in St. James's Park, to relieve the Guard at St. James's House, march'd with their Colours covered with black Crape, and the Officers were dress'd in Scarlet turn'd up with Black, and their Sashes cover'd with black Crape.

We hear that her late Majesty's Body is wrapt or rolled in fine Linnen, bound with white Ribband, enclosed in white Sarfnet and red Sattin, and put in a Wainscot Coffin cover'd with white Sattin.

The Houses of Lords and Commons are to be hung with black Cloth, as Mourning for her late Majesty.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleas'd to order that all her late Majesty's private Pensions shall be punctually paid during his Majesty's Life.

Next Saturday her late Majesty's Corpse is to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

The Physicians who attended her Majesty have receiv'd each 300 Guineas, and the Surgeons 200 each.

The following Inscription is to be plac'd on her late Majesty's Coffin, on Silver wash'd with Gold.

Deposum

Severissima Principissa CAROLINÆ, Dei Gratia Regina Consortis Augustiss. & Potentiss. GEORGIJ Secundi, Dei Gratia Magna Britannia, Francia, & Hibernia Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Ducis Brunsvici & Lunenburgi, S.R.I. Archi Thesaurarii & Principis Electoris, Quæ vixit Annos LII, Menses VIIII, Dies XII, & Diem obiit Supremum XX Novembris, MDCCXXXVII.

On Thursday the Parliament met according to the last Prorogation, and was farther prorogued to Tuesday the 24th of January next, when it will sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Captain Conway is elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Captain Harle.

Dr. Pepusch is chosen Organist of the Charter-House.

On Wednesday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Four Persons were capitally convicted, viz. Samuel Bugden, for stealing from Francis Brooks two Gold Rings and a Silver Watch, and 7*l.* in Money; William Hardisty, for robbing Paynter Code on the Highway; and William Brown, for robbing William Haynes on the Highway, near Islington: to were cast for Transportation, and 6 Acquitted.

Thursday Two were capitally convicted, viz. John Lane for robbing Anne Porter in Hornsey Wood of 26*s.* and a Gold Ring; and Isaac Whitehead for stealing a Horse, the Property of Henry Smith. Four were cast for Transportation, and 7 Acquitted.

The farther Proceedings will be in our next.

The most material PRIZES drawn in the BRIDGE LOTTERY since our List, are as follow; viz.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

N ^o	l.	N ^o	l.	N ^o	l.
23230	1000	24757	50	65035	50
64127	100	30856	50	20166	50
1461	100	58074	50	30864	50
52581	100	14390	50	47519	50

SATURDAY.

44315	2000	9884	100	20470	50
36993	100	55699	50	62024	50
59496	100	55726	50	15714	50
25293	100	7620	50		

MONDAY.

5659	1000	45128	100	34440	50
9490	500	38295	100	59113	50
19833	100	18515	100	7191	50
20243	100	19912	50	64325	50
40702	100	3702	50	34183	50
41025	100	38444	50	20247	50
16900	100	46665	50		

TUESDAY.

4470	100	62193	50	6825	50
12898	50	39797	50	26466	50
34058	50	50962	50	38933	50
50906	50				

WEDNESDAY.

19046	1000	50181	100	25861	50
37124	500	50722	50	34503	50
38756	100	28577	50	4209	50
49780	100				

THURSDAY.

56525	2000	63290	50	30414	50
8980	1000	56032	50	10654	50
32925	100	66057	50	60875	50
13579	100	64596	50	13405	50

George Price, who is charged with the Murder of his Wife on Hounslow-Heath, as formerly mentioned in this Paper, is apprehended and committed to Newgate.

Last Saturday Night between 11 and 12 o'Clock, Mr. Nevil, a Carpenter in Swan Alley, St. John's Street, going up Stairs to Bed, his Foot slipping, he fell backwards and dislocated his Collar Bone; the People that lived in the House did not hear him fall, so that it was not till cover'd till next Morning 8 o'Clock, and then they found him dead, and his Head jam'd between the Banisters.

Several Boys, none exceeding 16 Years old, have for some time got into Shops under Pretence of buying Goods, and when Opportunity offer'd, robb'd the Tills. Three of them are taken, viz. Thomas Mayham, William Delmont, and John Hart; and being carried before Justice Lambert, Mayham made himself an Evidence, whereupon he was committed to New Prison, and the others to Newgate, in order to take their Trials this Sessions.

On Saturday last in the Afternoon a Waggoner coming to Town from Leicester, at Islington Turn-Pike met with a Grain Cart, which obstructed the Way; the Waggoner being between the two Carriages fell down, and one of the Wheels of the Waggon ran over his Left Breast and Shoulder, and crushed him to that degree, that the inward Part of his Body was visible: He was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he soon after expired.

On Sunday last Thomas Fenner was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil for feloniously stealing one Sheep out of the Field of Mr. William Godfrey at Paddington, who having been robb'd of a great Number successively for some time past, placed six Men arm'd in the said Field to detect the Thieves, who accordingly on Sunday Morning, being alarm'd by Bells which they had put about the Sheep's Neck, pump'd over a Hedge upon two Fellows who were concern'd in the said Robbery, who had actually kill'd the said Sheep, and were dragging it away. They made a stout Defence with a Cutlafs and some Bludgeons; but being overpower'd, took to their

Heels; whereupon one of the armed Men fired at the said Fenner with his Piece loaded with Small Shot, and pepper'd him to well in the Back, that he was immediately taken; but the other made his Escape, tho' it is well known who he is.

The Numbers in Mr. JERNEGAN'S SALE, entitled to Claims, since our former, as specified in his Catalogue, are as follow, viz.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.	Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.
33250	45716	34475	67333
33425	39552	34650	5719
33600	10989	34825	20543
33775	8869	35000	48556
33950	64100	35175	27768
34125	3164	35350	18677
34300	8817		

SATURDAY.

35525	64545	36575	68031
35700	41640	36750	30633
35875	56962	36925	6187
36050	31871	37100	3994
36225	22155	37275	40386
36400	58870	37450	29683

MONDAY.

57625	34998	38675	34328
57800	68449	38850	9229
57975	22947	39025	6135
58150	5034	39200	51323
58325	39742	39375	8947
58500	62828	39550	54747

TUESDAY.

59725	15846	40775	57340
59900	68816	40950	3816
40075	31558	41125	50907
40250	18215	41300	42754
40425	57655	41475	43910
40600	29954	41650	10091

WEDNESDAY.

41825	48779	43050	7950
42000	5952	43225	41868
42175	14079	43400	13747
42350	19586	43575	18717
42525	32531	43750	66784
42700	3003	43925	10505
42875	62181		

THURSDAY.

44100	20073	45325	47826
44275	24994	45500	58017
44450	12506	45675	8722
44625	58369	45850	6148
44800	1722	46025	34149
44975	62624	46200	48377
45150	30040	46375	43389

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, Dec. 3. Mr. Thomas Mor'e, at his Farm at Stoke under Hampton, in Somersetshire, had lately a monstrous Lamb come from a Sheep, with two Bodies, eight Legs, two Tails, one Head, four long Ears, four Eyes, two Mouths, two Tongues in each, and two Breasts, which, with the two Fronts of the Head, are reverse from the two Bodies, one Side of the Face representing that of a Hare, and the other of a Rabbit. It is now shewn in this City.

The Light House on the Nat Holm is now compleated, and the Fire was propos'd to be lighted as last Wednesday.

Islewich, Dec. 3. Last Wednesday being St. Andrew's Day (the Patron of Scotland) there was an Entertainment at the Marlborough's Head in this Town by the Scotsmen who reside here, made after the Scotch Manner: Their Supper was served up with six Sheep's Heads with their Skin on, the Wool sing'd off with hot Irons, and then boiled; two Hages's (or Puddings) made in a Sheep's Paunch, the Ingredients were Beef, Lights, Heart, Tripe, Kidneys, Beef Sewer, Oatmeal, Onions, Pepper and Salt. There was a great Quantity of green Keill, boiled Beef, &c. about 4 Gallons of Punch, and the Evening concluded with loyal Healths, and all good Humour.

EXTRACT from the VOTES of the House of Commons in IRELAND.

Sabbati 19. Die Novembris, 1737.

A Petition of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, and others the Governors of the Hospital and Free-School of King Charles the Second, Dublin, setting forth, That the said Hospital is greatly out of Repair, and that the Income thereof will not be sufficient to support the Boys therein, and to rebuild the same, which, in the least expensive Manner, will cost Six Thousand Pounds, and praying this House will take the Premises into Consideration, and grant the Petitioners such Relief, as to this House shall seem meet, was presented to the House and read.

Referred to a Committee, who are to examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion to the House.

Resolved, That a Sum not exceeding 5461 l. 4 s. besides the Materials in Store, will be necessary to complete and finish the Parliament House, pursuant to the Plan given in.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to enquire what Laws are expired or near expiring, which are fit to be revived or continued.

Luna 21. De Novembris, 1737.

Mr. Hill reported, That they had met the Lords at the Conference Chamber, and deliver'd to them a Paper agreed to by this House; which is as follows.

The Commons in Parliament assembled, being always inclined to preserve a good Correspondence with the House of Lords, have desired this Conference to acquaint your Lordships, That whereas a worthy Member of their House hath complained to them of a Breach of Privilege committed by Henry Purdon, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, an Assistant of your Lordships House.

The Commons, being as tender of your Privileges as of their own, have avoided the usual Course of proceeding, not doubting of your Lordships good Disposition and Readiness to order the said Henry Purdon to attend the Committee of Privileges and Elections upon the said Complaint, when duly summoned thereto.

Martis 22. Die Novembris, 1737.

Ordered, That Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the Heads of a Bill, For granting and continuing to his Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, &c. and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Ordered, That Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the Heads of a Bill, For granting to his Majesty a further additional Duty on Wine, Silk, Hops, China, &c. and also a Tax of 4 s. in the Pound on Salaries, &c. to be applied to pay an Interest of 5 l. per Cent. for the Sum of 300,000 l. &c. and towards the Discharge of the said Sum, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Mercurii 23. Die Novembris, 1737.

A Petition of Elenor Tiffenier, Susanah Johnson, and several others, Widows of Officers, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the Officers Widows upon the Irish Establishment, setting forth, That there is an Arrear of six Years and upwards of their Pension due to them, whereby most of them are reduced to the lowest Misery, and praying this House to take their Case into Consideration, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the Consideration of the said Petition be referr'd to a Committee, and that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, To prevent malicious Maiming and Wounding.

NEWS from the PLANTATIONS.

Bridge-Town, Barbados, June 18. Yesterday the Grand Sessions ended here, when two young Gentlemen received Sentence of Death, viz. Jo-

seas Phillips of about 21 Years of Age, for the Murder of the late Judge Corner, by shooting him off his Horse; and Thomas Wells of about 23 Years of Age, for the Murder of his Wife, by stabbing her in the Breast, of which Crimes they were convicted the Day before.

July 8. This Day Josias Phillips and Thomas Wells were executed. They were both handsomely dress'd in Black, and at Night their Bodies were decently interred from their own Houses.

Boston in New England, June 20. We hear that a Bill is depending in the House of Representatives for laying an Excise upon Coaches, Chaises and Chairs, and another for laying an Excise upon Lemons used in Punch drank at Publick Houses.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8. For the Benefit of the Publick, we here insert an Account of those Inoculated for the Small Pox in this City, from last Fall to this Spring, during which Time it was very rife, and proved as mortal as the common Way of Infection ever was known to do in these Parts.

There were Inoculated,
Whites { Men and Women - - - 33
 { Under twelve Years of Age - 64
Mulattoes - - - - - 4
Negroes Young and Old - - - 28

In all 129

One died, which was the only one among all that were inoculated, which did otherwise than well.

There were (besides what are mentioned above) 7 or 8 Inoculated by Persons who are not professed Practitioners; however, they all did well.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29. On Saturday arrived here Capt. Bull and Capt. Steadman, both from Holland, with 565 Palatines, who are come to settle in this Country; and on Tuesday arrived Capt. Anderson, from Newry in Ireland, with 153 Passengers.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Ven Eyre is chosen Rector of Stainbridge: And

Mr. Barker is chose Rector of Horsheath, Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. James Coghill, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, is presented to the Living of Clitherow, Lancashire.

The Rev. Mr. Lambert, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is presented to the Rectory of Leven, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Mr. Neale, Minister of Oakingham, Berks, is presented to the Vicarage of Somerton, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. Thomas Abnett, of Stafford, Esq;

Nov. 26. At his Seat near Chichester, William Haywood, Esq;

Nov. 27. In Holles-street, Col. Winderham, formerly Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

Nov. 29. At Kensington Gravel-Pits, Colonel Peters, Lieutenant Colonel of Brig. Phillips's Regiment. At Edinburgh, William Martin, of Harwood, Esq;

Dec. 1. At his House near Stretham, Surrey, Mr. James Priest. Also, at his Seat at Bolton-Hall, Yorkshire, George Bolton, Esq; Also, at Daventry in Northamptonshire, Richard Copthorn, Esq; formerly an Officer of the Board of Greencloth.

Dec. 2. At Chevening, Kent, Capt. Annesley, of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Dec. 3. At his House at Rochester, Captain Samuel Marley, formerly Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Weymouth. Also, at his House at Weston-Park, near Paddington, James Peters, Esq;

Dec. 5. At his House in Whitehall, William Keene, Esq; one of the three Pages of the Removing Wardrobe to his Majesty. Also, at his House in Henrietta-street, William War-

ner, of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, Also, Mr. Samuel Bruce, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation in Aldersgate-street.

Dec. 6. At his House in Pall-mall, John Calk of Kent, Esq;

A few Days ago died, at Wells, Somersetshire, Richard Harvey, Esq; formerly Governor of Cardiff-Castle. Also, in North-Wales, John Pugh, of Marhafarn, Montgomery, Esq; formerly Member for Montgomery. Also, at Exeter, Thomas Moore, Esq; Grandson of the Bishop of Ely of that Name. Also, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Barington.

BANKRUPT.

John Baker, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Brewer.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 143. India 176. South-Sea 107 3 4ths. Old Annuity 111 3 8ths. New Ditto 111 1 8th. Three per Cent. Annuity 106. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 111. Ditto 5 per Cent. 100 1 half. Royal Assurance 110 1 half. London-Assurance 14 3 4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 1 l. 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. Premium. Lottery Tickets 14 l. 8 s. Stamp Ditto 8 l. 10 s.

To be LETT,

And Entered on at CHRISTMASS next,

THE KING'S HEAD INN at Rochester in Kent, being a well accustomed large House, in good Repair, with Stabling for Fifty Horses, and a Thorough-fair through the Inn leading to Maidstone and the Weld of Kent.

Enquire of Mr. John Burgiss, Attorney at Law in Rochester; or of Mr. George Amburst, at East-Parly in Kent.

This Day is Published,

Price One Shilling and Six-pence,

The POLITICAL STATE

OF GREAT BRITAIN,

For the Month of NOVEMBER, 1737.

Containing in particular,

1. Reflections on permitting Walking Matches, and other Devices for assembling Numbers of mean People in the Neighbourhood of this great City.
2. Farther Accounts of Spanish Dperedations in Europe, as well as in America.
3. A remarkable Story of the Wealth of a common Beggar, and of the Honesty of certain Parish Officers.
4. Letters of the K—g, Q—n, P—, and P—s of W—s.
5. Compliments and Congratulations to the P—e of W—s, on the Birth of the P—s Augusta, by the Sadlers Company.
6. Observations as to the Consequences of the present Method of executing the Law for restraining the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors.
7. Journal of Proceedings in Parliament. Debate on the Motion for empowering his Majesty to take certain necessary Methods for reducing the Interest on the Publick Debt to Three per Cent. with the Speeches of Sir J. B—, Sir R. W—, Mr. Alderman H—c, W. M—, Esq; J. D—, Esq; &c.
8. Marriages, &c.
9. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had the former Numbers.